THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IV., No. 167. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853. Price, Drs. 15 ⅌ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

In re Tozer, *deceased*.

ALL claims against the above Estate must be proved at the British Consulate without delay; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to H. B. M.'s Consul.

By Order,
T. WADE, *Vice-Consul.*

Shanghae, 3d October, 1853.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. New York Bark *JENNET*, 400 tons, capacity, is every way right and ready for a Voyage, to any part of the World. Apply to

EDWARD A. MIX,
On Board.

She is lying close to the *Spartan*, Sloop-of-war.

Consignees inwards for the above, will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

Shanghai, 6th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	over 17 to 18.	over 18.
From Shanghae to Gutzlaf bearing S. by W.	200	350	400
From Shanghae to Woosung outside the marks	150	175	200
From Woosung to Gutzlaf	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. Fogg & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have this day established themselves in *Shanghae*, as Merchants, and Commission Agents, under the name and firm of HANBURY & Co.

WILLIAM CRAMPTON.
THOMAS HANBURY.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Jr.
CHARLES PULLAN.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. George B. Dixwell in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. Francis Parker is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, Jr.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
A. Emerson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*,

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks payable in *China, London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

Established 1803.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

Capital:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/o per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, [illegible]

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Allsopp's PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly Alam Godown, fronting James MacDonald, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE BOOKS of the T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. Taylor to Chin-keang, will be ready in a day or two. Price $2 per copy.

Herald Office, 8th Oct., 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED PRICE $2.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT by the Rev. J. Edkins, B.A.

To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office* or the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from Phelps & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of Whitbread & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,

INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

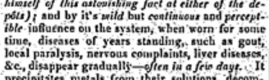
Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Pulvermacher's Patent Portable HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—The Royal College of Physicians, The Royal College of Surgeons, The Royal British Associations, The Academie Nationale de Medicine, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY, of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

Also, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE GUN ROOM OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Ship *Spartan*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Edward Barrow as their Mess-man or Steward during their stay at this Port.

H. M.'s Ship *Spartan*,

Shanghae, 5th October, 1853.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

THE undersigned Daguerrean Artist most respectfully begs to inform the Foreign Residents at Shanghai and Woosung that he has arrived from Hongkong, and taken up his residence at Mr. E. Hall's Establishment, where he is now prepared with the latest improvements and an elegant assortment of materials just arrived from London, to take portraits from the size of one foot square to ¼ of an inch:—elegant lockets and rings of gold to suit the small size may be had. Orders for Views taken on full-size plates must be sent in with as little delay as possible, as his stay will be limited to a fortnight at the utmost.

C. DUBEN.

Shanghai, 23rd September, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. }
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

(Official Advertisement.)

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with......16,588,510 Dollars.
or.............£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 ,,
Thirteen Shares	for £10 ,,
Thirty do.	for £20 ,,
Sixty-five do.	for £40 ,,
137 do.	for £80 ,,

The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution in the British Colonies, in consequence of the former Agents having ILLEGALLY inserted in their Shares, and made a deduction of ten per cent on payment of the Prizes, without such being mentioned in their prospectus, or authorized by the Contractors.

It has been thought necessary to lay these facts before the Public, so that they may *not be deceived by the caution which the dismissed Agents have thought fit to insert in the Newspapers.* The public are therefore informed, that if they wish to purchase Shares enjoying the full advantages, without any deductions, they must be signed by ONE OF OUR FIRM, who have been the Agents in England for upwards of twelve years, during which period, they have paid, to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, prizes to the amount of £52,000, free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

Shares will be forwarded, on receipt of Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c.

Each Shareholder will receive, immediately after their Drawing, the List of the successful numbers.

The Prizes obtained, will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank, upon delivery of the Prize Share.

Apply without delay, to the *appointed Government Agents*, Messrs. J. A. Schwarzchild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-Maine; or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzchild & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London.

J. A. SCHWARZCHILD & SONS,
Bankers, & Sole appointed Government Lottery Agents.

Frankfort-on-Maine.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—*The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.*

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, *July*, 1853.
General Office.

HESSIAN LOAN.

THE next drawing will take place December, 1853.

The Price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 ,,
Thirteen Shares	for £10 ,,
Thirty do.	for £20 ,,
Sixty-five do.	for £40 ,,
137 do.	for £80 ,,

In consequence of the numerous applications which we have received from parties interested in this Loan, the public are requested to direct all their letters and communications to Messrs. B. FRIEDBURG & Co., 3, Regent's Terrace, Commercial Road, London, from whom *Shares may be had on receipt of remittances*, and all Prizes paid in full, through any Banking House in the World. Every information respecting the fate of Shares of former drawings, and also of Frankfort Lottery Tickets, given gratis, on receiving letters, prepaid, addressed to London.

By order of the Direction
of the Hessian Distribution,

BREME FRIEDBURG,
Selig Nocken[illegible]

Isaacs Rochesgltuichts.

We have been favoured with the following letter, giving a reply from the Earl of Clarendon to H. M.'s Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, in respect to the recovery of losses incurred by hostile aggression in China. Although not a direct solution of the question, it is pretty evident from the tone of the letter, that reclamation would be made if no fault had been committed by the party seeking redress. The remarks are suggestive of the means that should be adopted, in order to secure every requisite guarantee in case of the losses referred to:—

(No. 178.)

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th September, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by H. M.'s Consul to forward to you an extract from a Despatch dated Hongkong, 22d September, 1853, from H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, conveying the substance of a reply to H. E. from H. M.'s Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to your request to be informed "whether in the event of the pillage of the Foreign Factories by the Rebels, H. M.'s Government would undertake to recover the value of property so destroyed."

H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary writes—"The Earl of Clarendon's Despatch is in substance as follows":—

"Her Majesty's Government cannot give any prospective pledge of the kind, "so much depends in regard to all claims for compensation for losses, on the circum-"stances under which those losses were incurred, that until Her Majesty's Govern-"ment are informed of the actual circumstances connected with any particular case "of loss, it is impossible for them to decide what course they will pursue in regard "to it. It is quite clear however that it would be incumbent on any British Mer-"chant who might claim compensation for losses sustained under the circumstances "supposed by Messrs. Smith, King & Co., to prove the value of the goods which he "may have lost, and also that he has taken all proper precaution to preserve his "property or to secure himself by insurance or otherwise from the consequences of "its destruction."

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

T. WADE, *Vice-Consul.*

Messrs. Smith, King & Co.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 19th Augt., 1851.

The annexed copy of an official communication addressed by Her Majesty's Consul to His Excellency the Acting Taoutae *Woo*, pursuant to instructions recently received from Her Majesty's Government, is circulated for the information of the British Mercantile Community.

All interference on the part of the British Consular Authority for the protection of the Chinese Revenue ceasing from this date, it is to be hoped the Custom-house Authorities may be induced by their own independent exertions to collect the revenue more fairly in regard to the interest of individual Merchants, and more vigilantly and effectually as regards the whole Foreign Trade of the Port.

But under any circumstances Her Majesty's Government will require that British and Foreign Merchants be treated alike, and that any restrictions or regulations shall apply equally to all, without distinction of person or flag. While this principle is carried out the Chinese Superintendent of Customs at this Port will meet with no obstruction from Her Majesty's Consul, to the free exercise of the power conferred by Treaty, to adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the Revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling, so long as the means taken shall not violate any other Treaty right or provision, nor be unfairly applied to individuals.

It will be seen by the annexed letter to the Taoutae that all business in which the Custom-house is concerned, after the first reporting of the Ship through the Consulate, will be from this date transacted by the Merchants and the Custom-house Authorities without any Consular intervention whatever, unless cause of complaint or dispute should arise on either side, which cannot otherwise be arranged.

A Manifest of Export Cargo with such particulars as may be deemed necessary will still be required to be filed at the Consulate Office, but not for the purpose of transmission to the Custom-house. The Consignees of the Ship will themselves clear the Ship at the Custom-hause and apply for the Grand Chop, on the production of which at this Office, if found to correspond with a duplicate to be received direct from His Excellency the Superintendent of Customs, and no other cause of detention exist, the Ship's papers will be returned with a Port Clearance authorizing the departure of the vessel.

Some modification in the Custom-house arrangements and the Regulations for the landing and shipping of Goods and clearance of Ships appearing necessary. His Excellency the Acting Taoutae Woo, has addressed the accompanying Official letter to Her Majesty's Consul on the subject, transmitting a new set of Custom-house Regulations, with notice that they will at once come into operation. An Official translation of these is annexed, for the general information and guidance of the British Mercantile Community.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To The British Mercantile
Community, *Shanghae.*

Alcock, *Consul, &c., makes this Official Communication:*—

Instructions have recently been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Government, directing the Consular Authorities at the Five Ports to allow the Trade of British Subjects for the future, to be carried on in the same manner and under similar circumstances, as the trade of Citizens of the United States and of subjects of other nations. *All interference therefore of the British Consul at this Port for the protection of the Chinese Revenue will cease from this date; and it must rest with your Excellency alone as Superintendent of Customs, to adopt all necessary measures for the collection of the Custom-house dues*, without looking for information of any irregularities or Smuggling from this office.

You the Honorable Taoutae will clearly understand that the British Government do not claim for British Merchants any especial privileges, but they require that British and Foreign Merchants shall be treated alike such being in strict accordance with the provisions of our Treaties, and therefore Chinese officers cannot permit or connive at the evasion of the payment of duties by Foreign Merchants, and adopt a different course with regard to British Subjects.

The motives which have induced the British Government to arrive at this decision have been clearly communicated to His Excellency Seu the Imperial Commissioner at Canton by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. It is unnecessary therefore that I should trouble Your Excellency with any details on this head; and it only remains for me to give you the Honorable Taoutae this official notice and to request you will let me know what modification in the Custom-house regulations may be deemed necessary at this Port in consequence. These I fancy however need only be slight. By the Custom-house Regulations issued by His Excellency Linkwei in September last, all the shipping business connected with *Exports* is already transacted at the Custom-house by the Merchants themselves without the intervention of this office. And the same rule must now be applied to the *Imports*, and to the clearing of the Ship by the payment of duties and the issue of the Grand Chop.

As it is obligatory upon the Consular Authorities of Foreign states here to give you the Honorable Taoutae a detailed manifest of the *Import* cargo, and such manifests are actually given, I shall in like manner, and so long as the rule continues to be acted upon by others, give Your Excellency the same facilities for verifying the Import cargo of British vessels.

Thus after duly reporting the arrival of the Ship and transmitting a manifest of the Import cargo, nothing further will remain for me to do, but to hold the Ship's papers until the production of the Grand Chop shews me the Custom-house dues have all been settled and that the vessel is at liberty to depart, when the papers will be returned.

In the event only of disputes arising between the Custom-house officers and the Merchant, which cannot otherwise be settled, will any intervention or interference of Consular Authority be necessary between the first reporting of the Ship and her final departure.

You the Honorable Taoutae have written to me lately several letters respecting proposed or actual modifications in the arrangement of the Custom-house business which I have not definitively answered, but as you will perceive, further reference to them is unnecessary, since the Custom-house Regulations must now be based upon my present communication.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1851.

*To His Excellency Acting
Intendant of Circuit* Woo, *Shanghae.*

Woo, *Acting Intendant of Circuit, &c., &c., makes this communication in reply:*—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that Instructions having been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Government directing the Consular Authorities at the Five Ports to allow the Trade of British Subjects for the future to be carried on in the same manner and under similar circumstances as that of the Citizens of the United States and of Subjects of other nations," all interference on your part for the protection of the Chinese Revenue at this Port must cease from this date, and requesting me to let you know what modifications in the Custom-house Regulations may be necessary in consequence, &c.

Having received this letter it is my duty under the circumstances to establish other regulations modifying the present system of Custom-house business, so to prevent any impediment arising from the change. Wherefore I make this communication in reply, and beg to enclose you a new set of Regulations* (annexed hereto) which I beg you to notify to the British Community for their guidance henceforward. I have sent a copy of the same regulations to the Consuls of other nations resident here to be published by them in like manner.

A necessary communication in reply.

Heen-fung, 1st year, 7th moon, 20 day. (16th August, 1851.)

To Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

True Translation,
W. H. Medhurst.

True Copy,
Fred. Howe Hale.

(Copy.)

Foreign Office, *June 18th*, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you in reply to your letter of this day's date, that Sir Samuel Bonham was instructed by the Mail of last month to state to the Chinese High Commissioner, that as the Chinese authorities will not do their duty in preventing the Emperor of China from being defrauded of his just dues, the British Government can no longer order her Majesty's Consuls to do that for the Emperor of China, which the Emperor's own servants do not deem it necessary to do for Him; and that consequently *all interference on the part of the British Consular Authorities for the protection of the Chinese Revenue, will for the future be withheld.* Sir Samuel Bonham was further instructed to make such arrangements as might appear to him to be sufficient for carrying out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in this respect.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

Sir Thomas Birch, Bart., *Cox's Hotel.*

We are requested to inform our readers that an ordination will be held in Trinity Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Also that two Sermons will be preached in Trinity Church in aid of the Jubilee fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that in the morning by the Bishop of Victoria, that in the afternoon by the Chaplain. Service in the morning at 11 A.M., and afternoon at 3 P.M.

A Sermon in aid of the same Society will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst in the Chapel of the London Missionary Society. Service to begin at ½ past nine A.M.

We are enabled this week to republish the Notification of H. B. M.'s Consul as well as his letter to the Taoutae circulated among the British Mercantile Community in August 1851—also Mr. Addington's letter to Sir Thomas Birch, all of which we recommend to the attentive perusal and earnest consideration of our Readers.

We have already endeavoured on two separate occasions to record our opinion regarding the recent Consular Notifications and provisional rules which met with so warm a reception from the Mercantile Community, and we then pointed out, how contrary their spirit appeared to be to the wishes of the Home Government as defined by Lord Palmerston in 1851—the Public will now have an opportunity of judging if our conclusions were drawn too hastily, and while differing from any conscientious course H. B. M.'s Consul may have thought it expedient to adopt: whether we have not been actuated by those honest feelings which should guide every public Journalist in an emergency like the present.

It may be argued by some that the Instructions from Downing Street, were only intended to apply to frauds on the Revenue and not to the present crisis. But are they not, equally applicable to frauds on British subjects? and as the principle contained in them, "*requires that British and Foreign merchants should be treated alike*," if the Chinese Government are too weak to enforce this, and Foreign Ships leave the Ports with a declaration so *simple* that no claim can ever be substantiated, then it is as clear a breach of the Revenue Laws towards British Subjects—as if the Imperial Government connived at the evasion.

We have no wish to draw alarming pictures of Consular Authority, or conjure up imaginary evils, but the effect of the late Consular Edicts must be to encourage a system of equivocation as pernicious in itself, as it is clearly contrary to all notions of good Government—and our conviction grows daily stronger that the late measures, were based on a local and confined view of the recent occurrences at this Port.

To the commonest understanding it has been evident, that for months past, a severe crisis has been approaching. Last March official intelligence was received of the fall of Nanking, accompanied by the earnest entreaties of the present Imperial Government for assistance—since then Chin-keang-foo, (the key of the grand canal) Yang-chow-foo, Kwei-teh-foo, and Kae-fung-foo—all Provincial Capitals of the greatest impartance have been announced in the *Peking Gazette* as lost to the Imperial Government—and its increasing weakness, has forced us in Shanghae not only to protect ourselves, but to shield from harm the subjects of this very Emperor who by Treaty should defend us.

Any one would imagine, that to those "accustomed to govern" a train of incidents like the above would have prepared them for what might follow, and that, with the Treaty broken, evaded, and disregarded as it has been—they would only have been too happy when a tangible turning point did present itself, to stand forward in behalf of their countrymen and propose some measures which such an emergency demanded. But, no! the local Government is subverted:—the Authorities fly,—and the only incident which could justify us, in concluding, that we might now with some reason pronounce the Treaty *(if not dead)* at least in abeyance—has been passed over—and we are told to view it, as a mere temporary derangement—instead of what it really is, the fore-runner of approaching dissolution.

One remark more, and we bid the subject farewell. In the *Home News* of the 8th August last, we read that "Sir James Graham in reply to Mr. Horsfall stated that the last accounts from China were most satisfactory, as to what had taken place between Sir George Bonham, and the persons in authority at Nanking, &c., *nor was there any reason to apprehend any interruption to Commerce.* If this is a correct report, are the Mercantile Community represented or misrepresented by the Superintendent of Trade in China? Could any thing more calculated to mislead the Foreign Secretary be penned, when we recollect, that from the middle of February until the end of May, our Trade was prostrate, and every Chinese Merchant panic-stricken. "He jests at scars who never felt a wound," and the moral of this simple proverb may perhaps account for that indifference, with which Mercantile Interests have been generally treated by the British Government in China—and if we wish for redress, we must speak out, and in a tone sufficiently loud, that our voice may be heard above that of His Excellency. If we do not, we have only ourselves to blame, and may be taunted hereafter, with having indulged in that supineness, which at present is so prominent a characteristic, of our Civil Executive in Hongkong.

The *Peking Gazettes* have reached us to the 9th August. The intelligence they bring is very important, they state that, "*the imperial treasury is quite empty, as every body is well aware.*" There is a curious statement in the first paper of the wholesale embezzlement of public property by individual cupidity.

Nah-urh-king-a reports successes over the rebels at Hwae-k'hing, north of the Yellow River, on the 30th or 31st July and 1st August, but the rebels still retained possession of the city.

General Tsang-kwoh-fan, who commands in Hoo-nan allows that '*the rebels have nearly taken the city of Nan-chang*, so that it has become necessary to send troops from Hoo-nan.'

Foo-hing-a, an officer of the imperial palace states, 'latterly also, within and without the city, (Peking,) *both officers and merchants have been tumultuously occupied in removing*, which has given rise to many idle reports.' He further suggests it would be better to apply the '*metal*' intended for repairs of the water-works of Peking '*for the supply of the army.*'

We notice in the *China Mail* of the 22d September, a reply to some brief remarks of ours in our issue of the 20th August, relative to opinions expressed by our Southern Contemporary in regard to the 'suspension of Duties question' and 'the bonding of goods.'

If the editor of the *China Mail* would for one moment consider that every ship before leaving port, is obliged to pay Duties on Imports as well as Exports, and that Mr. Alcock's measure extends to both, and, consequently includes the principle of bonding, our brother Editor will readily perceive that he continues to argue upon false premises, and it is still "incomprehensible" to our mind why he should attempt a vindication of an inconsistency so apparent—unless he wished to attack *men* not *measures*.

Mr. Alcock's original independent course was deserving of the highest praise. He acted with a view to benefit the Mercantile Interest, and to retrieve them from a pressure brought upon them by an Imbecile Government. It was admirably suited to the emergency—and if he had only been supported instead of browbeaten by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China—we should not now perhaps have been groaning under a Code of Custom-house Provisional Rules.

We have scarcely space to allude to the Camp of the Imperialists at Soochow-creek, but we have not much to say, beyond its being a gay sight enough with its innumerable banners and the bustle and animation consequent on the congregating of so many human beings, as busy as bees if not so usefully employed. The Junks extend a great way up the creek, perhaps a mile, reckoning from the bridge upwards. The armament we hear is under different commanders whose several divisions successively take the field against the insurgents, so that if one body is dispirited by ill success the others may have opportunities of retrieving the disgrace—perhaps, not a bad idea with Chinese troops, although very novel to European tactics; where unity is strength, and promptitude and decision achieve the victory.

We this week conclude the present portion of Dr. Macgowan's *Note book*—matters of much interest are comprised in the closing section.

There is an honest aversion in the Saxon soul to any thing that savours of foul play: and we thank heaven that this is so; to a blow in the wrong place, striking a man when he is down, or any other unfair advantage taken or gained by one man over another.—We do not mean to moralize however; it is not our purpose at this moment to suggest a subject for philosophical enquiry, or to propound a question in moral science;—no;—with a totally different aim in view our design is simply to deprecate the idea of any malicious feeling being attributed to us, as well as to guard against the possibility of any one's imagining that we have for a moment lost sight of a noble British magnanimity, whilst we speak of the character and conduct of the late Taoutae, Woo.

More familiarly known among foreigners by his commercial cognomen Samqua—this honorable gentleman's antecedents are not such as to fill us with awe;—the more intimate knowledge we have later acquired through his official acts, has equally failed to impress our minds with a sense of confidence or respect; and the general conclusion to which we arrive is, that the spirit of the official Ya-mun is the same familiar genius we knew in the Canton Hông, and by a natural correspondence of results, the type of celestial magistracy presents to our view the whole duty of a mandarin in a wholly Chinese light,—that is it presents us with the spectacle of *man darin'* to do and say in the sight of heaven and his fellow-men all manner of evil things.

To retrace the path of his late Excellency's political directorship would require more time and space than we can at present devote to the subject; nor as our readers have all the incidents of his career fresh in their minds, is it needful for us to do so. Such varied tortuosities would take us over too much ground, and we are as reluctant as unable to prepare at short notice, or present in a concise form a Catalogue Raisonné of the multiplied misdeeds of the merchant mandarin. We would rather choose to record some honorable memorial of the good works of our Cotemporaries, but here we have a difficult task and the reader must grant as every indulgence if, in the performance of this arduous duty we are led to write a little guardedly, not to say somewhat equivocally. We have a fancy for types and figures which doubtless grows out of our Editorial charge—and we would say in tribute to the memory of the late Intendant that, speaking after the manner of Arithmeticians—the good that he did may be denoted by a O;—the purity and loyalty of his conduct a Chemist would describe as Gas:—We mean Gas generically, an aëriform fluid of which Webster says—"Gases are invisible except when colored, which happens in a few instances:"—Astronomically, we have no end of similitudes, but as it may appear to savour of plagiarism if we should borrow from the science which treats particularly of celestial bodies, it may be sufficient for us to add that moonshine comes nearest to what we mean to convey.

A month has elapsed since the official demise of His Excellency:—three weeks have passed away since aided by the self-sacrificing courage of a few foreign friends, his escape was accomplished in safety, and since by the generous sympathy of another foreign friend he was provided with a harbor of refuge. But weary of inactivity he has again taken wing, and flown we know not whither; to Chin-keang it may be, or Soo-chow, or for ought we know he may still be enjoying the safe shelter of a Shanghae roof. Whithersoever H. E. may have gone or wherever he may have found a temporary home, we know but too well the probable nature of his engagements. He has gone a-Woo-ing—and our constant readers will not require us to describe the quality of the amusement.

We have disclaimed envy, hatred, malice and all their train; indeed we are actuated by none of their kindred motives, and when we simply ask to be delivered from all evil, counting the Taoutae as one—we doubt not that nine in ten of our residents will heartily respond to the prayer.—We have spoken of one official dignitary, but if our space permitted we should have much to say of many; for is it not with China in the present time something as with those doomed cities of ancient days, of which we read that they might have been saved from destruction if, peradventure, ten righteous men had been found within their borders?—

Since we wrote the above we learn that the Taoutae after his visit to Chin-keang, proceeded to Soochow, and is said to have returned again to Shanghae. When the last Lorcha left Chin-keang about 3,000 imperialists were encamped outside, but the Yang-tsze above was entirely free to the insurgents as far as Nanking. The imperialist fleet was still at anchor between Silver island and the mainland.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Peking, 8th August, 1853.

Foo-hing-a sends up a report, requesting that a rigid examination be made into the affair of duties, in order to aid in the present emergency. It appears that before the rebellion has been put down in Keang-nan, the river in the neighbourhood of Peking has overflowed its banks, and although it has been suggested that the officer in charge of the river banks be made responsible, yet the aid afforded to the people must after all come out of the imperial treasury. Formerly of all the quarters from which the government derived its resources there was none so productive as the south-eastern region; now in order to get in the salt revenue of the two Hwaes according to the old regulations, it will be necessary to exterminate the rebels; but when this will be done none can tell. This, the memorialist says, is a subject of anxious thought to him; and the affair of the public treasury is the one which now claims especial attention. The gentry throughout the various provinces, are either assembling their neighbours for military training, or are contributing of their substance to the aid of government, in which they exert themselves to the utmost for the benefit of their country; but the officers, whether those who inherit honours from their progenitors, or those who are themselves recipients of the imperial favour, although they have indeed contributed, are in most instances standing looking at one another. The memorialist goes on to say, that the sovereign is enabled to fulfil his duties, but the officers fail in theirs, thus there is not a uniformity of feeling throughout the government. At present *the imperial treasury is quite empty, as every body is well aware:* under these circumstances, let the prince be ever so benevolent,

---

Note.—The lines *italicised* are not so in the original, but are so marked here for reference.—Ed. N.-C.H.

* These will be found in No. 56, *N.-C. Herald*, Augt. 23d, 1851.

idence or respect; and the
ion to which we arrive is,
of the official Ya-mun is
liar genius we knew in the
and by a natural corre-
esults, the type of celestial
sents to our view the whole
arin in a wholly Chinese
it presents us with the
n darin' to do and say in
eaven and his fellow-men
vil things.
he path of his late Excel-
l directorship would re-
e and space than we can
te to the subject; nor as
e all the incidents of his
their minds, is it needful
Such varied tortuosities
ver too much ground, and
tant as unable to prepare
, or present in a concise
ne Raisonné of the multi-
of the merchant mandarin.
er choose to record some
orial of the good works of
ries, but here we have a
nd the reader must grant
ence if, in the performance
duty we are led to write
ly, not to say somewhat
We have a fancy for types
ch doubtless grows out of
harge—and we would say
e memory of the late In-
peaking after the manner
ns—the good that he did
by a O;—the purity and
conduct a Chemist would
:—We mean Gas generi-
m fluid of which Webster
re invisible except when
appens in a few instances:"
ly, we have no end of si-
s it may appear to savour
we should borrow from
ch treats particularly of
, it may be sufficient for
moonshine comes nearest
n to convey.
elapsed since the official
Excellency:—three weeks
y since aided by the self-
ge of a few foreign friends,
accomplished in safety,
he generous sympathy of
friend he was provided
f refuge. But weary of
s again taken wing, and
not whither; to Chin-
be, or Soo-chow, or for
he may still be enjoying
r of a Shanghae roof.
H. E. may have gone or
y have found a temporary
but too well the probable
gagements. He has gone
l our constant readers will
o describe the quality of

laimed envy, hatred, ma-
ir train: indeed we are
e of their kindred motives,
mply ask to be delivered
nting the Taoutae as one
that nine in ten of our
heartily respond to the
ve spoken of one official
f our space permitted we
ch to say of many; for is
ina in the present time
th those doomed cities of
which we read that they
n saved from destruction
, ten righteous men had
in their borders?

the above we learn that
er his visit to Chin-keang,
ochow, and is said to have
to Shanghae. When the
Chin-keang about 3,000
e encamped *outside*, but
bove was *entirely free to*
s far as Nanking. The
was still at anchor be-
and and the mainland.

G GAZETTE.
, *8th August*, 1853.

s up a report, requesting that a
be made into the affair of duties,
he present emergency. It ap-
e rebellion has been put down
river in the neighbourhood of
wed its banks, and although it
d that the officer in charge of
made responsible, yet the aid
ple must after all come out of
ry. Formerly of all the quar-
he government derived its re-
none so productive as the south-
w in order to get in the salt re-
Hwaes according to the old re-
e necessary to exterminate the
this will be done none can tell.
list says, is a subject of anxious
nd the affair of the public trea-
ich now claims especial atten-
throughout the various pro-
assembling their neighbours for
or are contributing of their sub-
of government, in which they
o the utmost for the benefit of
the officers, whether those who
om their progenitors, or those
es recipients of the imperial
they have indeed contributed,
ances standing looking at on
norialist goes on to say, that the
ed to fulfil his duties, but the
irs, thus there is not a unifor-
hroughout the government. At
ial treasury is quite empty, as
l aware: under these circum-
rince be ever so benevolent, his

---

ministers ought to attend to their duties, out of regard to their master's kindness: how can they allow themselves to be hoarding wealth, while at the same time they pretend to be impoverished. It is to be supposed that not only high officers, but even every villager, would know that the state must be sustained, or his family cannot be safe. Such an obvious principle as this has always been acknowledged, and it is impossible that men can now be ignorant of it! Some time ago, Tsae-tseuen, who had attained the title of the Prince who tranquillizes the country, devoted to the service of government, besides all his former contributions, the sum of 100,000 taels; and our Emperor issued a decree, raising him to the rank of prince of the blood, without questioning from whence he had obtained so much wealth: how is it then that the officers of the present day are so apt to harbour suspicions, and do not come joyfully forward with their contributions. The memorialist proceeds to say, that this backwardness of rich subjects to aid the government, arises from their cherishing a greater regard for their own interests than for those of the state, and supposing this to be the case, he says that it is impossible to convince such by any process of reasoning. Granting, however, that they are so stupid as to know no interests but their own, ought they not, he further asks, to render to the government that which really belongs to it? Now with respect to the department of customs there has been a considerable amount of pilfering. For instance at the Canton Custom-house, and those connected with it, together with the various Custom-houses established throughout the various departments, also those in the vicinity of the capital, and those on the borders of Tartary, there always have been filchings of the surplus revenues, which the memorialist says are all well known to him, and as well known to every woman and child throughout the thousands and millions who reside in the vicinity of those places. To begin with the Canton Custom-house, there have been annually secreted upwards of a million of taels. The former superintendent of customs at that port, Guan-keih, enriched his family by these means, and purchased a high office for his son, while he bought several hundred houses in that city, and gardens in its vicinity. Another superintendent of customs there named Ke-poo, became very wealthy, and purchased as many houses and gardens as Guan-keih. Both of those officers originally occupied very inferior positions in the imperial household, their ancestors were by no means distinguished, and they themselves were not possessed of any superabundant wealth; but now they are rich beyond comparison; which must have been derived from pilferings at the Canton Custom-house. Among the Custom-houses throughout the various departments Kwei-chow in Szechuen stands preëminent, where every year, in addition to the presents made to the viceroy and various officers, the superintendent has been able to secure by embezzlement three or four hundred thousand taels annually. Ten years ago, the superintendent named Guan-ching, purchased for himself and his son high offices, and several hundred houses. This man was originally poor, but now he possesses considerable wealth, which must have been derived from pilfering at the Custom-house. The superintendents of the salt gabelle at Teen-tsin have every year embezzled 150,000 taels: one of them, though obliged to disgorge to the amount of 300,000 taels, which he pretended was a contribution, is still immensely rich. At Ghirin in Tartary, out of the tax on horses and oxen, 100,000 taels were annually embezzled. At San-hae-kwan 90,000, besides many other places, all well known to the people of the empire. Taking the whole together, the memorialist says, there cannot be less than 6 or 7 millions of taels embezzled every year, which cannot be concealed from the knowledge of the emperor. His Majesty, however, merely requires of his servants that as they have been enriched by the offices which he has bestowed upon them, they would now regard the difficulties in which he is placed, and fulfil their duties by simply rendering to the government its just and righteous due. Formerly in the time of Yung-ching, a large quantity of money having been embezzled, the emperor ordered the officers to send in a faithful account of the sums annually pilfered, under pain of being severely punished in case of failure, when it appeared that the amount was not above one third of what has now been taken. The memorialist now requests the emperor to order a similar return to be made; with the understanding, however, that the delinquents are not to be punished; but, if they will make restitution, be rewarded with official dignities, according to the amount paid in. If, however, they attempt to deceive His Majesty, they shall be severely punished.

Peking, 9th August, 1853.

Nah-urh-king-a sends up a report of various successes obtained over the rebels at Hwae-k'hing, north of the Yellow River. It seems that the rebels had taken possession of that city, round which they had erected various redoubts and batteries; when, on the 30th July, the imperialists made *an attack, and killed several hundred of* them, *whereupon they retired.*

On the 31st, the imperialists attacked the rebels on the east, west and north sides of the city when the rebels made a *sortie*, but were driven back with some loss. At this time a rebel chief on horse-back was observed coming from the north with a large body of the enemy, but the chief was killed and the rest dispersed. On the 1st of August, the imperialists renewed the attack, when they killed a number of the enemy, and took two of their redoubts; towards evening, however, as the imperialists were about to withdraw their troops, the rebels rushed forth from amongst the cornfields and attacked them in the rear: but the generals in command of the imperialists immediately drew up their line and withstood the foe: their soldiers also redoubled their exertions, and the result was the slaughter of 200 of the enemy, and the capture of some military weapons and flags. After this the rebels retired to their forts, and refused to come out. The imperialists think that during these three days they must have killed two or three thousand of the enemy. The emperor on receiving the report orders them to continue their efforts until they have recaptured the city of Hwae-k'hing, and by no means to allow the rebels to avail themselves of any opportunity to spread further.

One of the censors sends up a memorial, in which he requests that the great officers who have by their neglect ruined the country and distressed the people should not be treated with the least leniency. For instance, when the deceased Luh-keen-ying, former viceroy of Keang-nan, lost several battles, a decree was issued ordering him to be degraded and brought to trial. It appears that since, the said viceroy has been killed in the capture of Nan-king, on which account some commiseration was felt towards him: but the memorialist suggests, that as he ran away from Kew-keang, by which means he involved the whole empire in calamity, and millions of people in ruin, such commiseration ought to be withheld. The emperor admits the justice of this observation, and says that, as he has already allowed him to be treated as if he had died a viceroy, and recalled the decree for the confiscation of his property, no further consideration shall be allowed to his memory or favours to his family.

The same censor complains that Sae-shang-a's followers, who have enriched themselves by their misconduct whilst under his command in Kwang-se, and have returned loaded with silver, should be deprived of their ill-gotten wealth. To which the emperor replies, let him specify the individuals, and they shall be punished.

Tseang-kwoh-fan, the general in command of Ho-nan, denounces the conduct of a colonel, who in the siege of Chang-sha, last year, when the rebels had sprung a mine under the walls, and the people were in the greatest alarm, removed the official button from his cap and hid himself among the dwellings of the people, in consequence of which his soldiers stripped off their badges and threw them away, thus making themselves the laughing-stocks of the byestanders. This year, he says, the said colonel has returned to the provincial capital, and been employed in putting down the rebellion; instead of exerting himself in doing this, however, he has set himself to oppress the people. The general thinks that such outrageous conduct as this is not sufficiently punished by dismissal; particularly as at the present time the rebels *have nearly taken the city of Nan-chang*, so that it has become necessary to send troops from Hoo-nan. The general continues, that it is as much as he can do to protect Hoo-nan, where the officers and soldiers are all so cowardly and negligent, which is now their confirmed habit; it is of no use, he says, to exhort them, and to threaten them is of as little avail: he begs therefore that the colonel in question be dismissed, and handed over to the board of punishments for trial and condemnation.

An officer of the imperial palace, named Foo-hing-a says, that he has seen an imperial order, placing the five wards of Pe-king each under the charge of a censor, and all subject to the orders of Wan-suy. He thinks, however, that the censors have not been in the habit of inspecting districts, and the metropolis is inhabited by a variety of shop-keepers, citizens, labourers, and pedlars, who come from all parts; these together with the retainers of princes, nobles and rich families, constitute a population in which good and bad are necessarily mixed up together. Latterly also, within and without the city, *both officers and merchants have been tumultuously occupied in removing*, which has given rise to many idle reports. It it not to be helped, also, that worthless scoundrels abound, who deceive the minds of the people, and who must be most rigorously suppressed. The memorialist says, that he has made enquiries, both openly and secretly, by means of which he learns, that just outside the three front gates of Pe-king the guard kept up is very strict; but that in the suburbs there is less care taken. Further it appears, that the space within the city is very large, but the guard maintained is not so rigorous as just outside the city. There are indeed two high officers placed over this department, but the memorialist recommends that two or three more be added to their number. He understands also, that one of the censors has recommended that the water-works of the city be repaired, which request has been acceded to; but the memorialist suggests, that at the present time *when the revenue is exhausted*, it would be better not to attend to this unimportant business. Moreover, he adds, this is just about the rainy season, and it is inconvenient to commence operations. Thus it would be better to put off these useless undertakings until next spring: in the mean time the metal that would be required for them can be handed over to the board of revenue or the board of works, to be made into copper cash for the supply of the army.

W.H.M.

Shanghai Battle Ground,
October 8th, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—As the imperialists continue to make our mission-premises the centre of their fighting operations; it will probably be interesting to your readers at a distance to hear, from us, what progress they make in retaking Shanghai. I have already given you an account of what they did up to 11 o'clock Saturday—and will now record their daily deeds up to the present time.

Sabbath, Oct. 2nd.—This was a beautiful day, and the enemy, much to our quiet and confort did not make their appearance. The insurgents were very busily engaged in repairing their fortifications along the wall, imitating the foreigners as well as they knew how.

Oct. 3rd.—It was stated that the imperialists received a large reinforcement yesterday and would certainly renew the attack do-day.

In the afternoon they came, they saw, they ran away.!

Oct. 4th.—Between twelve and one o'clock they came again,—nine-tenths armed only with spears, and nearly every tenth man bearing a flag. As they passed along to get to the rear of my house, hundreds might have been easily killed from the wall, had the insurgents known how to manage *their guns. They were firing rapidly among the tops of the trees while the imperialists passed in* safety below, hooting and menacing them like savages. One mandarin did get shot on his *horse in that direction I believe.* When they passed beyond Mr. Yates' house they met a different reception, and soon had several of their number killed and wounded. The gunners at the North-gate and the bastion near it, seem to understand how to elevate or lower their pieces and consequently do not waste their shot in the air. Many are wounded in each engagement who are able to get away, and I understand go to Dr. Lockharts' hospital or we should not hear of them.

It is impossible to tell how many of the insurgents are killed on the wall. But I presume very few; as they can easily protect themselves behind their breast-work, and the imperialists fire so much at random, it would be a mere accident if they hit any one. They never put their guns to their shoulder and scarcely attempt to take any aim. Each one fires when he pleases, and seems to be as intent on his work, when his gun is pointing twenty or thirty feet above the wall, as if he was citing the eye of his enemy. In this respect, however, many of the insurgents do no better.

Mr. Yates told me a very amusing incident that occurred just at the corner of his yard. One of the imperialists got behind the thick hedge-fence, through which he shoved his matchlock, and standing up over the breech would touch the match to the powder without being able to see where the muzzle was pointing. In this manner he continued to load and fire till he had exhausted his ammunition and then walked off apparently very well satisfied with what he had done. When he returned to camp, it is quite likely in rehearsing the exploits of the day to his companions, he reported one killed at every fire he made.

Oct. 5th.—They came this morning about 5 o'clock and carried three ladders across the moat, near Mr. Yates' house. One of these they carried up to the wall; but the enemy fired so hotly upon them, they had to retire behind the Chinese houses and hedge-fence adjacent. They then scattered about in all directions each one fighting on his own responsibility—Some behind trees, some behind hedges, some behind grave-mounds, others out in the open field, here a group laughing and talking, there a number scampering from a ball after it has passed them, while yonder a hero brandishes his spear and, with many gesticulations, tells the enemy what he would do, if he could just get hold of them—the whole presenting a scene so ridiculous as to have more the appearance of a farce than a fight.

They remained probably an hour and a-half,—wasted much ammunition, had two or three killed among them and a number wounded. One mandarin is reported to have been shot as they were going off. They left a large quantity of blood in the street where they first rushed up to the attack. Their dead and wounded they generally carry off during the engagement.

About 9 o'clock, the fleet came down the river and commenced bombarding the town with balls, which of course did but little damage. I understand they do not know how to make shells. It has been since reported that during the action, one of the junks blew up and set fire to two others which were destroyed. Thus far the imperialists have had much the worst of the fight. In every attack I have seen, they have displayed neither discipline, judgment, nor skill. There have been some few acts of bravery, but many of cowardice. Without great improvement in their mode of warfare, they will never take Shanghai.

Oct. 6th.—They did nothing to-day.

Oct. 7th.—They marched up the plain and marched back again.

If they must fight, I wish they would have a battle at once and decide the matter, for we are all really tired of this farce or humbug whatever it may be termed; as it certainly cannot be dignified with the name of war. A gentleman suggests that it is only a "scrimage." Perhaps that may express it, though I cannot find it in my Webster.

The question arises Mr. Editor, are we to be annoyed in this way for months to come? Judging from what they have done at Nanking and Chin-kiang, or rather what they have *not* done, I suppose it will be the case, unless some of the powers that be issue a *nolle prosequi.*

Trade is stopped, and the innocent poor people are suffering. If there were the least probability that the imperialists would take the city, there would be some plausibility in their continuing the struggle. As it is, they will stop Merchants, Missionaries and all, in their regular operations, for some time to come, and yet accomplish nothing.

One of the Missionaries, who staid in the City last night, informs me that they still keep good order there, of which he had strong proof in the following case. When all the foreigners came out of the City, some day ago, he left a Chinese servant in charge of his dwelling. This man broke one of their laws and was immediately imprisoned, where he remained till the gentleman got in last evening and induced them to loose him, as he had transgressed innocently.

Though the servant had been out of the house two or three days and nights, and it was consequently exposed; yet not a thing was missing. They must have struck terror into the robbers, or they would not have let such a chance slip. Rice was selling at thirty-two cash a catty; but they they were carrying it in at the South-gate, which will tend to lower the price.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 8th.—The insurgents are now busily engaged tearing down the houses near the North-gate as well as those near Mr. Yates' house. As the imperialists took shelter under these, during their previous engagements, I trust they will now change their battle-ground; as it is not very comfortable Mr. Editor to have balls whizzing about you every day. Especially, when both parties fire so wide of the mark you cannot tell where the danger is. Five balls have been shot through my doors and windows during the different engagements that have taken place.

Can you tell me what has become of the Emperor's grand army that foreigners, in former years, have been told was so formidable? Tai-ping-wong has travelled through the heart of the country from South to North, and is now knocking at the Gates of Peking. Amoy and Shanghai have been taken by petty local bands, that in any other country would be considered contemptible. It is well ascertained that they have no connexion with Tai-ping-wong. We repeat it, where is the Emperor's army? It has been suggested, that it is in somebody's book on China,—I forget whose. If so, it ought to come out before the empire is lost for we very much need peace.—Yours,

A. B. CABANISS.

The following account should have appeared last week:—

Riot and Massacre at Soochow Bridge.

On the evening of Monday the 26th September, whilst foreigners were taking their usual walks in the country westward of the settlement, they were suddenly surprised to find a large body of the "small knife" rebels amounting to probably 12 or 1,500 men pursuing their course out *of the city towards the Soochow bridge* mostly armed with spears and staves;—some carrying banners and having a gun carriage without a gun trailed by one party whilst on inquiry, it was found another party were bringing up the gun behind. A herald preceded them and rode forward till he came in sight of the bridge when he dismounted. A number of the villagers from the opposite side met him on the centre pier. Some altercation ensued and then the villagers threw the herald down, hacked at him with their weapons and hurled him over into the creek, when probably he sunk exhausted or stunned. After this murderous affray a great many of the insurgents rushed forward; but the villagers withdrew the moveable portion of the bridge and thus for a time foiled their enemies who, not being able to obtain any boats, were unable to make for the other side, for at least an hour; when at length some were courageous enough to plunge into the stream and swim across. The villagers having decamped, these water-braves managed to throw the moveable bridge back. On which the soldiers rushed over. While lingering on this side they kept firing into the empty houses of the village, by which means they injured two or three on the other side who had taken shelter there. On reaching the opposite bank the rebels set fire to the village, which next day presented a sad scene of devastation—nothing but masses of rubbish being visible where dwellings once had been—added to which it is said the rebels or their followers pillaged the poor people of all their rice and anything valuable they possessed.

The origin of this disgraceful riot is variously accounted for. Some say, the insurgents had a guard lodged in an adjoining temple which so squeezed the villagers for their supplies that they rose en masse and destroyed the lodge, and that in consequence the Shanghae insurgents came down in a body to punish them. The cause of the herald having been killed is said to have been because he wanted to lead over these men for the above purpose—while he pretended that they only wished to pass through to another village at some distance. Another statement is, that the insurgents have destroyed the trade of the country people—who now cannot sell their cotton cloth at any price whilst last year they obtained a good price—as much as 750 cash per piece.

The insurgents say* they had no intention of molesting the villagers, but merely wanted to ascertain through their herald if the villagers would allow the force to pass peaceably through to another place called T'a-tsáng. Had those who were armed with guns been accustomed to their use, many lives must have been lost, but their awkwardness in handling their weapons prevented this, although friends might equally have been victims as well as foes.

The wounded were removed to the hospital of the London Missionary Society. The affliction of the poor villagers, who lost their homes and all, may be better conceived than described, and we hope some measures will be adopted by the charitable and humane to furnish the distressed and unfortunate sufferers, (who were perhaps innocent of any participation in this disturbance,) with the means requisite to enable them to rebuild their humble sheds.

Some gentlemen very humanely interfered to stop the slaughter, pillage and destruction, and we understand succeeded in dispersing the marauders. It is, however, a dangerous thing to interfere amongst such people, in the way of mediation whilst excited against each other.

---

* A party present informed us:—"I seized the bridle of the herald's horse and asked him his intentions, he said they meant to pass through to a village further on. But, knowing from various incidents that it was all pretence, I warned him that if the villagers suspected him he would probably be killed on the spot. There is no doubt that their chief object was to punish the villagers though they might wish to take the opportunity of sending on a portion of the company to the town he named."

The following advice may be useful to restrain those who are apt to thrust themselves into danger. With regard to any interference in Chinese politics, we say—let them decide their own affairs before we meddle:—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

BE CAREFUL.

Mr. Editor,—Teacher Lo learned several items of information to-day in his peregrinations about Shanghae, which might prove of utility to your local readers. Let those interested *be careful.*

1. *Be careful not to get shot!* The stupid fellows at the guns continue firing occasionally, and that with ball too, whether they see an enemy or not, and in fact I believe they would rather fire without seeing any! Lo met a gentleman to-day with two bullets and an arrow that had struck his house, and that too when there was no fighting going on between the war parties! Nor is this the only instance of balls flying about without any apparent good cause. Hence the more reason for the wise and prudent to *be careful* not to go within the range of their guns without good cause. Nor is it certain, that some one or more foreigners will not get shot accidentally when the battle is raging, should curiosity lead them unnecessarily too far into the danger—*be careful.*

2. *Be careful* not to go into the city without an urgent cause. Since the siege commenced persons who go in, are not always certain to get out when they wish: nor is it easy to get in at pleasure. Lo tried at the North-gate the next day after his hasty retreat but failed, and to-day again at the East-gate in company with others. We previously secured for ourselves an official pass from the U. S. Consul. When we arrived at the Gate, one chap on the wall as usual said—"you cannot get in to-day, come to-morrow." We insisted on getting in then immediately, and sent in our official pass. Soon after he came back and said—"one of you may pass in but no more." We still insisted that all of us, who lived inside should be permitted to go in and bring out our clothes. The pass was sent to the chief for a decision of the matter, and while it was gone, Lo translated the following proclamation from the wall.

"Reward by Lew.—This proclamation is put forth for general information. Now the imperial troops having come to this city should any one be able to decapitate a chief wearing a blue button he shall have a reward of $500; for one wearing a white stone button $50; and for a common soldier $10; and if either be taken alive the reward shall be doubled—no mistake!"

Then came the answer to the pass as follows:—"The great Consul's document received,—Lew's reply. The commander-in-chief ought to permit the requisitions, but on account of the soldiers of his own country at this time being sent forth, he truly fears that the teachers of your honorable country going in and out would meet with inconvenience. Within the fear is real that they would not accomplish their designs. He entreats that they wait two or three days and then enter the city, which will be most excellent—most excellent!"

3. *Be careful* to take the precautionary steps to have your property paid for by the Chinese government, if lost during the war. We learned to-day that the U. S. Commissioner had issued a circular to his countrymen advising them how to proceed under the treaty in order to secure themselves against ultimate loss, and requiring a strict observance of neutrality on their part. The mode pointed out by the Commissioner requires inventories of property to be made out and registered at the Consulate. This plan however can be seen at the Consulate by all interested in pursuing it. It is understood that like instructions have been issued for each of the open ports of China. Nor is this applicable to those who live within the city more than those who live in the suburbs whose property is in danger,—either real or personal. And whose may it not be before this war shall terminate? "I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say"—*be careful.*

4. *Be careful* how you respond to the following very serious inquiries.—Is there no way that foreign authorities could so interfere as to deliver foreigners from the dangers and annoyances of this fighting at Shanghae, until matters are settled at Nanking and elsewhere?—Who believes that this warring at Shanghae will yield any benefit to king or country?—And who does not know that it creates great annoyance to the citizens both foreign and native; and that it is in itself a mere farce to keep up appearances?—Nor do the chief actors in it expect it to do any good! And is it really necessary that we foreigners should take part in such a mischievous farce; and allow our lives, property and usefulness to be jeopardized for naught,—we know not how long?—Suppose the whole fraternity of foreigners here should get up a *petition* to the imperialists, as they are the outside fighters, beseeching them for our sakes to leave Shanghae for the present, and apply their strength and courage to the retaking of Nanking, and other places where no foreigners reside, until the news of Peking's fall—already reported, and the establishment of the new dynasty, be well authenticated; when fighting here will be rendered unnecessary?—This is certainly the sentimental desire of every good citizen here, and would be the united petition of all! And as a majority ought to rule, should it not be acceded to, might it not without much impropriety under existing circumstances, be brought about by *coercion?*

I. J. R.

Shanghae, October 2nd, 1853.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 30th September, 1853.

The weather of the past week may be characterised as wet and muggy. The heat much above the average and the moisture very unhealthy and oppressive.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
					1853						
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1853	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	*Mean*	*Minimum*	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	1852	1853	*Mean of 3 years*
24	S.	30.02	30.17	29.90	73.0	71.0	75.0	S.E.	N.N.E.	0.20	0.00
25	S.	29.92	30.18	29.78	79.0	71.0	73.0	S. to N.N.W.	E.N.E.	0.40	0.00
26	M.	30.00	30.20	29.90	76.0	73.0	73.5	N.N.W.	N.E. to N N.E.	0.22	0.28
27	Tu.	30.02	30.15	29.90	75.5	73.0	71.5	N.E. to E.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.15
28	W.	29.94	30.12	29.81	79.0	73.0	71.5	S.	N.	0.32	0.21
29	Th.	29.97	30.18	29.84	78.5	75.0	74.0	N.N.W.	N. to N.N.W.	0.40	0.00
30	F.	29.98	30.11	29.89	78.0	77.0	78.5	S.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 1st Oct., 1853.]				Mean	77.0		75.8		Total	1.54	0.64

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 1	Typhoon	A. ship	1611	Salter	California	Aug.—	Ballast	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.
" 1	Wings of the Morning	A. ship	915	Lovell	California	Aug.—	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
" 1	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Sep. 28	Sundries	Captain.
" 1	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Sep. 14	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 1	Jennet	A. bark	247	Mix	Hongkong	Sep. 14	Sundries	Captain.
" 1	Willem de Eerste	D. ship	886	Niedfeld	Cardiff	May 10	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 1	James Armstrong	B. bark	441	Elliot	Hongkong	Sep. 3	Sugar	Reiss and Co.
" 2	Snow Squall	A. ship	750	Bursley	California	Aug.—	Ballast	Wetmore and Co.
" 4	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	London	May 12	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
" 4	Robert	Aus. bk	302	Camelli	Hongkong	Sep. 13	Sugar	Captain.
" 4	Walter	Sw. bk.	330	Norelius	Singapore	Aug. 25	Sundries	Russell and Co.
" 5	Bellisa	P. schr	173	Almeida	Macao	Sep. 3	Sugar	Gilman, Bowman & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
Oct. 5	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Concluded from No. 165.)

Capture of Ling: Christian chief: the Chief's family: Mrs. Ching: Character of protestants, fearless of death: (Note.—Foreign poisons: usurpations: collecting Salt-dues, and fish-duties: repulsed ice-dealers: maritime black-mail:) professions of loyalty: general eulogium: female agency: missionary operations: signs of the times.

The eastern division under the command of colonel Wang Wan-kih, lieut.-colonel Wang-yung and assistant magistrate Ni-ying reduced the old forts, burnt the grain, and killed or captured its defenders, and then pushed on until they met the western division;—those who were placed in ambuscade rose and cut off the retreat of stragglers, which completed the victory.

On examining Ling Yuh-tsiau the father of the rebel chief, it appears that he was an indigo planter and that although for many years a resident of Sinf, he originally resided at Ping-nan [southern part of Kwang-si.] The prisoner had six sons, the first being Shih-pah Tsai-king, the second 'Rshih Tsiau-king, the third 'Rshih-sz' Piau-king, the fourth 'Rshih-pah Hwui-king, the fifth 'Rshih-kiu King, and the sixth San-shih Foo-king. The first and fourth have just been killed; the second and third were previously executed by civil officers, the remaining two youngest, are cultivating indigo, at Ping-nan, and have not been at Sinf since 1849; but the family kept up a correspondence. Secret orders have been transmitted for their apprehension and trial.

As for Ling Shih-pah he joined in 1849 the Protestant sect at King-tien in Kwang-si, and coming frequently to Sinf, the district magistrate of that city discovered his proselyting ways and ordered his house to be burnt, but the culprit managed to escape. In February 1851, having a large number of followers he captured Wuh-ling [on the borders of Kwang-si and Canton]. Four months afterwards he crawled into Lo-ting where he remained about two years as stated in former memorials; in reply to one of which the imperial rescript was that—"The notorious Ling Shih-pah, of the religious banditti should not be suffered to effect a union with the equally guilty Hung Siu-chuen."

We ministers have imperfectly managed this important affair, yet we constantly desired the extermination of the horde, and never deemed the matter as one of small consequence. It is true, Ling was allowed to entrench himself in a stronghold, and he was suffered to increase his force daily, but they were only getting into a cage from which there was no escape. It was a difficult affair to manage, but all has terminated well.

To revert to the case of Mrs. Ching *née* Yih, the examination proves her to have been the fabricator of false reports, and the authoress of many panics. She stimulated the brigands to union and to activity, and by her wicked mouth expelled fear from all about her.

The names of the robbers have all been sought out, and have been written down: the leaders are Hung Siu-chuen, Fung Yun-shan, Wei Chang-wei, Siau Chau-kwei, Yang Siu-tsing, Shf Tah-kai, who all evidently joined the sect at Kin-tien. The Protestant sect [Shang-ti hwui] is only another designation of the Roman Catholic, both originating with the barbarians, and flowing in poisonous streams through the middle kingdom dyeing the customs of the country and deluding the people,—damaging the manners and wounding the hearts of the age!* Those who once enter the sect become so infatuated, as never to recant; regarding death as merely going home. Their contempt of danger, and their readiness to die for their principles, still occasions the surprise of both officers and people. Corroborative of this is the testimony of foreigners who when in the imperial service witnessed the execution of a number of the patriots recently captured. These witnesses represent the prisoners as submitting so calmly and cheerfully to their fate as excite the astonishment of all beholders. They are not to be compared with the vagabonds of any other sect.

The chiefs of the brigands should be punished according to the laws enacted against rebels; and their followers according to the nature of their respective crimes, while all who listen to their preaching, and who join the sect, should, unless they repent, be banished, as if they were Roman Catholics; thus the ignorant will be instructed and the perverse intimidated. As before, each prisoner shall be tried, the grade of his offence ascertained, and a report thereon shall be transmitted to the emperor.

From the time that Ling Shih-pah joined the Christian sect, two provinces have been thrown into confusion, poisonous influences have spread, people have been agitated, and several thousands so far deceived as to become his followers. The number of those who have suffered in consequence cannot be estimated. Moreover they were taught to let their hair grow and to change their costume, thus arraying themselves against the authorities, their crimes have assumed the gravest character, and for number are as the hairs of their heads, whereby heaven and men have become incensed against them. Those lawless vagabonds who have been collecting and gaining strength for several years, are this year to be entirely exterminated, and thus, the ceaseless desires august emperor, for securing the tranquillity of the people, and for complying with the decrees of heaven, will be gratified, his illuminating intelligence will dissipate darkness and his majestic awe will inspire respectful obedience.

Within a year and a half the chief has been destroyed and the den swept clean; the perils attending the cutting off of branches, and the dangers of eradicating shoots, have been jointly borne by your ministers who, from first to last have implicitly obeyed the imperial behests. Furthermore all the civil and military officers, and the inhabitants of the provinces of Kwang-sf, and Canton, without exception, revere the august emperor, and looking up to his virtuous example, give vent to their rejoicings, which resound like peals of thunder.

A portion of the brigands having been exterminated, the gall of the remainder will be congealed and their bones will shake, and as for those who fled to Tan-chaq in Ho-nan, they will be cut off in no time, as intimated in a former imperial command, which said that "the power of the vagabond banditti could be severed by the destruction of Ling Shih-pah."

In relation to general Foh-hing, with whom the ministers held frequent consultations from the time he came to assume the command, it behoves us to state, that he displayed consummate intelligence in all the arrangements, and exerted unparalleled diligence in every transaction. He engaged personally in the battle of the 25th of July, and in the midst of rain and wind he rushed into the fight on horseback, where he was overthrown and wounded in the leg. For several days after he suffered from spitting of blood in consequence of his fall: yet he refused to quit the field, fighting on, regardless of every danger.

With like courage and energy the military and civil officers have been engaged for nearly a year, having had from first to last, above one hundred engagements in which about six thousand of the brigands were killed or captured. What with contriving stratagems, attacking strongholds, defending posts, or employing spies, all were occupied—each one exerts his utmost to exterminate the robbers and to earn distinction. When we shall have particularly examined into their respective merits, we shall petition for the bestowment of suitable rewards.

The banditti which first assembled at Kin-tien, and subsequently extended their power over adjacent departments, possessed too much force to be resisted, yet the chief places were well defended until the arrival of the grand army, when active measures were adopted. We pray our subsequent diligence and success may atone for former remissness. Yih Ming-tsung returns to the provincial capital to make the investigations.

Originally, there were three parties, that of the rebel Ling being the most ferocious and dangerous, and having deep schemes, and for a long time accustomed to encounter dangers. That of Wu San-chuen was wholly destroyed last year—Ching San-tau, was subsequently apprehended and executed, in the midst of preparations for fighting. The rebel Ling is evidently a root divided off from Hung Siu-chuen. Whether there are other gangs still concealed, and likely to re-appear, or not, cannot be certainly known as before, separate orders shall be given to the officer of the coterminous provinces to exert themselves in ferreting out and seizing all stragglers, until every vestige of the horde is clean swept away. We reverently look up to the gracious benevolence of the august emperor, which perpetually seeks the good estate of the Black-haired race, and respectfully transmit this despatch on the destruction of the Lo-ting banditti,—prostrate begging for it the sacred glance. Respectful memorial."

—Imperial rescript:—"The honourable ministers have employed ceaseless vigilance in repressing these disturbances—in looking at their memorial I am profoundly gratified—My Will shall soon be made known. Respect this."

This long document was written on the occasion of the defeat of a small portion of the insurgent's force, the importance of which was from design or ignorance greatly over-rated, as subsequent events soon proved.

No charge appears to have been preferred against the Christians, except that of proselyting, until they rose in arms against their rulers, to which they were driven by persecution, one act of which the imperial commissioners acknowledge, namely, the burning of the house of Ling the preacher, who was connected with the chief of the Christian party,—Hung Siu-chuen. The third body referred to was probably a party of insurgents previously in the field, and from which issued it is conjectured those proclamations in behalf of Tien-teh, having as their avowed object, the restoration of the late dynasty. These legitimatists seem to have been subsequently absorbed by the Christian party.

Exigencies sometimes arise in the phases of society when woman appears to be called from her appropriate and retired sphere, to take an active part in public affairs, and none withhold their admiration from those of the gentle sex, who faithfully and intelligently discharge duties which may be adventitiously thrust upon them. Amongst those women whose good deeds are spoken of as a memorial of them throughout the world, we are disposed to place Mrs. Ching, to whom the high ministers in their address to the emperor thought fit to apply their strongest invective. She may not have had the ability of a Priscilla in expounding to her brethren the word of God more faithfully, as she certainly had not the success of Deborah in efforts to deliver her countrymen from foreign thraldom, yet she seems to have had in no small measure the characteristics both of the Roman wife, and of the mother in Israel; and we are justified in the belief that the heroine of Lo-ting was not unworthy to join the noble army of martyrs.

In conclusion, we cannot but remark that the history of the Kwang-sf insurrection, or revolution, whichever it may prove, though marked perhaps, with more fanaticism than piety, still affords much encouragement to Christian effort for the evangelization of this hoary empire. Two methods of propagating the gospel are in full operation in China, the aim of one being proselytism to be followed by instruction; that of the other, is the reverse of this system;—which we prefer although perhaps a judicious blending of both may be a desideratum. One of the results of the latter system is confessedly, the insurrection which now threatens to change the face of Eastern Asia:—preaching and printing have been the dynamic agents, and as they are forces of prodigious power for good or evil, they cannot be wielded with too much circumspection.

Yet, it is incumbent on us resolutely to persevere in preaching (which many still esteem foolishness) and unremittingly to ply the press (which others consider wastefulness) relying on the Divine blessing:—as for the final result we need have no misgivings; we are not sent to convert the heathen, but to instruct them, and, the success that has attended our labors during the ten years which have elapsed since the land has been opened, in diffusing information, compensates for every expense and exertion, while it incites to further diligence.

Synchronous, almost with the rising in Kwang-sf, was the commencement of Chinese emigration to the Pacific States of the great Republic; it is not now easy to predict which of these two events is most pregnant with grave consequences, in both, we see elements which appear destined to change the entire moral aspect of this continent. This is evidently the set time for missionary operations for China, which if rightly improved will give such a direction to passing events, as shall cause glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men.

---

* Let it not be supposed that the charges which officers and people in China, are ever bringing against foreigners are destitute of foundation. "The poison from barbarians" has, as they aver, more sources than one: the ministers merely err in supposing our religion to be inimical to the interests of the country. In gratification of their denunciation they have only to refer to the conduct of foreigners on their maritime borders. To chronicle the transactions that are taking place around us, and which justify the worst charge brought against foreigners, may seem a trivial employment; it is certainly one that none would covet; yet it would be unmanly and recreant to pass them by. If injustice and violence cannot be repressed by publicity, we may, and we ought fearlessly to expose it, that, if another day of vengeance should arrive, a long suffering and infuriated people shall find their vindication already on record. Above two hundred years ago, all the foreign residents in this part of China, were massacred together with their native adherents, by the populace who were goaded to madness by the infliction of outrages analogous, to those from which they now suffer. Reference has been made on former occasions to the prevalence of European buccaneering on the coast of Chih-kiang and Foh-kien; these piratical proceedings have suffered no abatement, but are less sanguinary, because they are now systematically practised, and encounter little resistance. Concerning these we need not again speak, our remarks shall be confined to petty, though not less abnoxious transactions.

Persons unacquainted with the native character will learn with surprise, that there is no foreign officer, or scarcely a foreigner of any profession, who is not constantly liable to have his name and authority borrowed, by his servants or others, for purposes of oppression, and in the perpetration of various outrages. It is difficult wholly to prevent this; even those who are familiar with the language, and in daily intercourse with the people, need to exercise vigilance, lest those connected with them should employ this common artifice, hurtful alike to themselves and to the friendless, helpless natives. This is a source of much ill-feeling against foreigners, and one which to some extent is unavoidable; but when the *Hung-mau's* as we are all designated, irrespective of our complexion or origin, are personally engaged in murder and piracy, rape and robbery!—what feelings can be engendered but those of terror and the fellest hate!

At the village of Siau-kiang, about three miles east of Chin-hai, the inhabitants of which are all engaged in the manufacture of salt, is an office opened by foreigners and "traitorous natives," for collecting a tax which they have levied on the staple produce of the place. Notifications of which the following is a translation may be seen posted in public places:—

"General Notification.—Wiwinó [*European*], Yang Yun-shun and Lu Tien-sih [*Natives*], connected with the consulate, have received orders from the Portuguese Consul, and an appointment to receive the salt traffic charges. Boats, whether large or small are required to to come to our office [at Siau-kiang] for sealed certificates, the charges for which shall be according to old custom. Base people who clandestinely evade the charge, shall as soon as we hear of it, be compelled to pay double as a punishment. Salt dealers should understand that subsequent repentance can be of no avail. Hien-fung, 3rd year, 6th month. Special Notice."

Various other salt making villages, are entertained with similar advertisements, and have saddled upon them the subordinates of the aforesaid officials. Making every allowance for fabrications and exaggerations, on the part of these villagers, there is evidence of flagrant cruelty inflicted on them, which is perfectly heartrending, and which would be endured by hardly any other people under heaven;—a community which suffers its wives and daughters to be violated with impunity by a handful of strangers, must be crushed almost beyond hope of restoration.—Resistance to this, or to the tax is futile temerity; incarceration, beating and destruction of house and property are the inevitable result. The story the people tell of the first contumacious offender, is so much in character that it may be given, particularly as that case of lynching seems to have deterred subsequent opposition.

Last year a white-buttoned officer (a *tsien-tsung*, or commander of a thousand men) was in the quiet enjoyment of certain perquisites of the salt monopoly, when the new staff of European functionaries made their appearance, and by whom the *tsien-tsung* was driven off, after experiencing a severe beating, and having a quantity of night soil thrust done his throat:—a disgusting torture not unfrequently inflicted by Chinese mob on their victims. For the smallest compensation natives may be had in a number who will aid in oppressing their countrymen. Some of those, we say it in sorrow, who are in worst repute amongst the Chinese as accomplices in, or directors of such attrocities, are natives who enjoy the immunities and protection which the profession of Christianity affords.

The fisheries have long afforded a field for the perpetration of wrongs by the European marauders who have become the virtual masters of this coast, but as there is now a degree of system in the matter, complaints are not so often made; of late however, our *chevaliers d'industrie*, have extended this source of income, so as to trench even upon the imperial revenue. Every fishing-boat passing Chin-hai is by law required to pay a fixed duty at the Custom-house, the annual aggregate of which is also fixed, and is required at the hands of the officer of the Port. Now, Chinese courtesy or fear, always allows a boat having a foreigner, on board to pass without examination,—hence the anxiety of Chusan boatmen to carry foreign passengers. Availing themselves of this privilege the Europeans in question undertake to bring vessels in for something less than the Custom-house charge; and with that expertness at imitation which is a well known trait in Chinese character, some of them have of late put on caps and jackets so as to deceive the tide-waiters, damaging alike the Inside and the Outside powers. The deficit in the receipts of the Port, can be made good by those accountable for its collection, only by additional extortions from men of property;—a class much to be commiserated at present in this part of the country, on account of numerous forced contributions to the destitute around them, and to the needy emperor. Another artifice has of late been resorted to by boat-men which answers the purpose, of keeping at a distance, both Custom-house officers and petty robbers. "The flag, that has braved a thousand years," and its kindred, the "star-spangled banner," are imitated so closely, that the cheat can scarcely be detected, even by those, whose countries these colors represent.

There being no room for further adventure in salt or fish, a bold attempt was made by certain Europeans to monopolize the ice business. It is a common practice for native speculators to purchase all, or nearly all the ice stored up in various houses, then to destroy a considerable portion, and to dispose of the remainder at a large profit.

A Chinaman having killed a Japanese who was supposed to be under British protection, was threatened with exposure by some foreigners to whom the circumstance was known, unless the murderer paid them hush-money. As he was destitute of means of pacifying the avengers, he satisfied their cupidity by the promise of opening a road of wealth, and than led them to the village of ice-dealers, who were easily terrified into a sale of all their stock, but the purchasers having no money to pay down, they were requested to defer for a few days the formal settlement. In the interim the poor villagers sought advice from other foreigners, who ridiculed their pusillanimity so far as to rouse them to resistance. Accordingly when the Europeans and their villainous guide repeated their visit the whole village turned out to attack them:—the fire-arms of the former arrested the ire of the ice-men, but the murderer was pursued to the river-side, and held under water until life was extinct. These spirited villagers have suffered no further molestation.

The feuds of the rival clans, and the litigations to which many are addicted afford Christian visitors frequent opportunities of enriching themselves at the expense of belligerent pagans; for the party which can spare most money, always secures the foreign force, and is invariably triumphant,—powder and shot being the umpires.

Not to be further tedious, one more class of cases may be cited to show the way this part of the world goes. From the mouth of the Min, to the Port of Chapu, at every harbor or roadsted Europeans are stationed who levy black-mail, upon every vessel coming within their respective jurisdiction. Those only are exempt who can show papers duly signed, and bearing a streamer indicating that extortion has been paid. A few days ago, the fishing craft at Chapu, after paying this tax were beset by a gang of native plunderers, who held that they were as much entitled to such gains as the Lusitanian party. In short, scarcely a day, or even an hour passes without affording evidence of the truthfulness of the charge that "foreign poison is damaging the people of the Inner Land."

The Camp at Chobham has been visited by numerous parties this week; but they have, in a great measure, been doomed to disappointment; owing to the prevailing wet weather, very few revolutions having taken place.—*Economist*, July 23.

The letters by the Overland Mail were delivered on the 30th ultimo. The latest dates were from Shanghai to the 1st, and from Canton to the 4th June.

The only public sales since our last took place to-day; there were 10,274 packages brought forward, and of these about 3,000 packages found buyers. Great flatness prevailed, and in several cases it was found necessary to accept, lower terms in order to induce purchases; but at and after the sales, about half the quantity put up was disposed of.

The arrivals have been three vessels at this port, and one at Liverpool.

On comparing prices with those ruling on the 22nd ultimo, we find no alteration worthy of notice.

—The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st ultimo to 60,188,000 lbs. against 57,546,000 lbs. on the 31st July, 1852.—*From Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's, Tea Circular*, August 6.

The present season is highly favourable to mining operations in all the gold districts; the miners seem to be generally fortunate in possessing valuable claims, which are yielding abundantly by the use of improved means for extracting the metal. From present appearances, the total production of gold for the six months commencing with the first of June, will be larger than during any similar period since the opening of the mines. This result will be effected, too, at larger profits to the miners engaged than heretofore.—*Daily Alta California*, August 1.

News of the City of San Francisco.—A Chinese Mission is to be established in that city. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed to erect a building, to be used as a church and school house.

There was a fire among the shipping in the harbor on the 25th July. The ship *Manco*, with cargo, was burned to the water's-edge; loss about $40,000.

On the night of July 21st the clippers *Surprise* and *Herbert*, when leaving the harbor, came in collision in the fog. The *Surprise* was not seriously injured, but the *Herbert* lost her main-mast and mizen-topmast besides other injuries. No person was harmed. The *Herbert* is in port, repairing.

A sample of oats nine and a half feet high has been exhibited in this city.

The renowned robber chief Joaquin, who has been made a great hero of romance by newspaper writers and legislators, has at length been captured by the State troops raised for the purpose—at least a man supposed to be him has been taken. The Joaquin war has cost the State a good round sum of money, and has resulted in nothing more than is accomplished by the taking of a thief or robber by a constable or any other private citizen. The Joaquin that there has been so much talk about is purely a fabulous character, whose exploits of villany have been announced as occurring on the same day in half a dozen different places and at the extremes of the State. Still, we are glad that the supposed romantic chieftain has been captured.—*Ibid.*

ORIGINAL STANZAS.

THE JUVENILE MARINER.

'Twas night, and the Mariner's thoughts flew
back while out from their dreamy maze.
In bright relief stood his early home, and his boyhood's happier days
He was running again through the sunny fields
and shouting with boyish glee,
The meadow's gale, as it swept along, was not
more gay or free.

His thoughts passed on to a later time, and again
in his studious youth,
He was earnestly bending o'er learning's page, in
his ardent search for truth,
But the time soon came, as it comes to all, when
learning's books forgot,
He was holding a tryst with some well loved one,
in a lonely sylvan spot.

Bright hopes he felt, as in fancy he knelt, again
by his lovely maid,
When with mantling blush, like a tropic dawn,
she oped her sweet lips and said—
"Well I'm *hanged*—do you want the sticks over
the side—that you're taking it here so cool!
"D'ye see what's rising to windward there, you
sleepy headed f——l?"

Explanation.

The poor young chap—had been taking a nap—
in a too tempting Bamboo chair.
When the voice of his skipper, quick waked him
up, from his dream of the days that were.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 3,	City of London,	*for* Amoy.
3,	James Scott,	„ London.
3,	Cambalu,	„ London.
3,	Torrent, (Am.)	„ London.
3,	John Knox,	„ London.
3,	Sea Witch,	„ London.
5,	Nymph,	„ Hongkong.

Outward Bound—Kingston.

◆

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *Liverpool*.—Parana, Sunda, Confucius, and Lockett.

Hongkong.—Argonaut, and Clyde.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS
ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH
PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER,
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*